THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865. NO. 138.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

THE NEW PRESIDENT—THE POLITICAL AND ANTECEDENTS OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson has been in continuous public life for thirty years. He entered the General Assembly of Tennessee as a member of the House of Representatives the first Monday in October, 1835, from the county of Greene, in East Tennessee. He was re-elected to the succeeding biennial Assembly in 1837, and again in 1839. In 1841 he was transferred to the State Senate by the counties of Washington, Greene and Sullivan. In 1843 he was sent to Congress from the First Representative District, comprising the same territories as all the new county of Johnson. He served through several successive re-elections, until the new apportionment under the census of 1850. In all ten years, when, in 1853, he was made Governor of Tennessee, and was subsequently re-elected in 1855. At the end of his second term, in 1857, he was made United States Senator, his term expiring on the 4th of March 1863, since which, and until his recent election as Vice-President of the United States, he was Military Governor of Tennessee.

Such, in brief, has been the public service of Mr. Johnson. His political antecedents from 1835 to 1865 have been uniformly true to the Federal Union, to rigid public economy, to independent labor, free representation and free homesteads. His practice rather than profession, has been that of Democracy. His democracy was in the acknowledgment and assertion of the right and rule of the people. From 1839 to 1861 he was identified with the so-called Democratic party of Tennessee. He honored the party by his conscientious and upright services as the Representative and Executive of the people, successively, and was honored by it because of these and the additional qualification of consistent and useful zeal to say able statesmanship. The other prominent leaders of his party did not always love him, especially while Governor, because their democracy took often different color from his own humble origin, frugal habits, and unpretending walk and conversation to high office. But they early learned to respect him because of the hold which he had upon the people, and because of his inflexible integrity. Where, in the early troubles of 1861, they forgot this lesson, and attempted to rush the State out of the Union, against his eloquent and indignant protest in the Senate and on the stump, and against the fierce popular protest of the people, on a direct vote for a convention in February, of that year, they were not long in discovering, if not their own great mistake, the prescience and consistency as a power in the State, which had abhorred Nullification in, and done the work of Jackson, and which had made the capital too hot to hold Secession, when attempted by other "secessions" of the other Southern States, at Nashville, in 1850.

A retrospect of Mr. Johnson's earlier position in the politics of Tennessee may not be uninteresting. The Constitution of the State was remodeled in 1834. Gradual emancipation was petitioned for extensively from the Eastern and other Mountain Districts to the State Convention, but rejected by the larger Slaveholding Delegation. Mr. Johnson was not a member of the Convention, but that his sympathies were for Free Representation, and with this movement is attested by an earnest subsequent effort in the Legislature for the equal apportionment of the Free White Voting population of the State by Congressional Districts, under the succeeding census of 1840. He held the principle of the three-fifths Slave representation as a constitutional blunder at best, and in application to the Free Mountain Districts of East Tennessee as an iniquity. He was not successful, however, in reforming it.

Mr. Johnson was made a member of the first Legislature under the new constitution in 1835. He was then only 27 years of age; young, energetic, and thoroughly imbued with an independent and self reliant spirit. The year before, a breach had been made in the hitherto dominant and overwhelming Jackson Democracy of the State, as between Mr. Van Buren and Judge Hugh L. White for the Presidential election. Mr. Polk and Mr. Bell were the rival leaders, as they had been rivals for the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives, on the appointment of Mr. Andrew Stevenson, as Minister to England. Mr. Bell was elected in 1834 to fill the Chair for the remainder of that Congress. But the contest was exceedingly bitter, and was carried into the next Congress, President Jackson taking part against Bell for Speaker and White for the next Presidency, and openly for Polk and Van Buren. Mr. Polk was made Speaker. But Bell and White carried the State for Governor and Legislature in 1835 and the Presidency in 1836. Mr. Johnson entered public life as a Bell and White man. He was a favorite of the party in the Legislature of 1835, and their caucus candidate for Speaker of the House in 1837, but was defeated by a coalition between the Van Buren minority and another White delegate from East Tennessee. When White and Bell subsequently became closely identified with the old Whig party, Mr. Johnson left them and was the acknowledged leader of the Van Buren Governor (Polk) in the Legislature of 1839.

We have intimated that Mr. Johnson, in his highest positions at home and in Washington, was a man of frugal, economical habits. In this he was consistent with his early life as an industrious, hard laboring mechanic, and the provident care of his wife and family. The former had taught him to read and write after they were married. He subsequently became omnivous of public life. He entered upon it with zest and loved it for its fascinations, and faithfully won honors. He had no professional training; was ambitious of none. He was never a lawyer, as we believe has been generally supposed. He was never a huckstering politician; never paid money for a nomination or for an election, beyond the incidental expenses of his *stump* campaigns for Congress and for Governor. He was and is devoted to the public service, for its usefulness and its honors, and content with and systematically economizing its moderate emoluments for the sake of his family. And in this, it is safe to say that parsimony has as little to do with his sense of domestic duty, as expensive tastes or prodigal wastefulness.

Above all, Mr. Johnson is a true, as well as a brave man; faithful four years ago among the faithless of his old rivals of the Whig party, and his old colleagues of the Democratic party of Tennessee; true to the Union, when it cost something to be true; to the government in its life struggle against rebellion and insurrection; to free labor and its disenthrallment from the incubus of slavery, and to that unswerving line of duty and devotion to hard study, progressive statesmanship and ripening experience which have exalted him from the humblest to the highest round of human ambition.

CAMP OF 111TH O. V. I.
Raleigh, N. C., April 20th, 1865.

Pursuant to call, made by a majority of Ohio soldiers at Raleigh on the 19th inst., the soldiers of the 111th O. V. I. met in convention on their camp ground, in the afternoon of the 20th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the Ohio State Union Convention, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 31st day of June, 1865, as the basis established by the State Central Committee.

On motion the meeting was organized by electing Private Jacob Hershey to the chair, and S. S. Hughes, Hospital Steward, Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Sherwood being called upon, in a few appropriate remarks briefly stated the object of the meeting, impressing upon his hearers the responsibility devolving upon them in present action.

On motion it was resolved to elect two delegate and two alternate delegates.

On motion it was agreed to nominate candidates, and ballot for each, a majority of the whole number of votes cast being necessary to an election.

The names of the candidates being proposed, it was decided on motion, to drop the five names receiving the fewest number of votes on the first ballot.

On the second ballot, Sergt. P. H. Bates, Co. G, receiving the majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected delegate.

On motion the election was made unanimous.

The successful candidates, being loudly called upon, successively appeared in the center, and in a few timely remarks thanked their comrades for the unexpected honor conferred upon and confidence reposed in them; promising to the best of their ability to discharge aright the duties imposed upon them.

The following Resolutions were then offered and read.

Resolved, That we, as soldiers, have unbounded confidence in the patriotism, fidelity and ability of Gov. Brough, believing that he has been true to our interests, and the true interests of the service.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the newspapers of North Western Ohio.

On motion the above resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted as expressive of the sentiments of this meeting.

Three cheers for Gov. Brough were then called for and given with such a zest and hearty good will, as clearly indicated the favorite of the 111th Ohio in the coming convention and contest.

Unity of action, good feeling and the greatest enthusiasm, characterized the deliberations of the meeting throughout.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. S. Hughes, Secretary. Jacob Hershey, Chairman.

For the Progress.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20, 1865.

At a meeting of the Delegates of Ohio Regiments to the Ohio State Union Convention, held in the Senate Chamber, Col. S. A. Strickland, 50th O. V. I. was called to the chair, and S. L. Gaff, 104th O. V. I. chosen Secretary. After a full interchange of opinions it was resolved to request each Ohio Regiment, having seven hundred and fifty men on its rolls, to select two Delegates to the Union State Convention, at Columbus, Ohio. On motion, it was also resolved that the Chairman appoint one delegate from each army corps, in this army to ascertain the Ohio Regiments in his corps, and have, if possible, said regiments represented at our next meeting. The Chair designated the following as said committee:

Capt. Cook, 10th Corps; Major Hinson, 14th; Surgeon Lair 15th; Lieut. Sturgis 17th; Col. Hurst 20th; and Col. Warner, 23d corps.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Raleigh Progress; and it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting, in the Senate Chamber, on Monday next, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., in order to take some measures to have unity of action among army Delegates to the State Convention.

On motion adjourned.

J. L. Clark, Secretary. B. [illegible], Chairman.

Characteristic of Mr. Lincoln.—A New York paper says:

Immediately after our army took possession of Charleston, the President wrote a letter to the commanding officer, directing him to inquire after the family of the late James L. Petigru, and to provide them with whatever they might need. He enclosed *fifty* dollars as a personal contribution toward their wants, if they should be in a condition to require it. Special instructions were also given to secure them full protection and the quiet occupation of their home. Mr. Petigru, it will be remembered, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina, and stood firm and immovable, though almost alone, in his devotion to the Union, through all the madness of Nullification in 1832, and of secession at a later day. Like every other Southern Union man he was reduced to poverty by his course, but his high-toned integrity and his unflinching devotion to principle commanded the respect even of his most bitter political foes. We are glad to be reliably informed that very considerable sums of money have been raised in Boston and New York for the relief of the surviving members of his family.

THE BOOTH FAMILY—J. WILKES BOOTH.

The name having acquired a world wide notoriety on account of the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation by John Wilkes Booth, the following sketch from a New York paper will be read with interest:

John Wilkes Booth is the third son born in America of the eminent English tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, whose strange career abroad and in the United States, whose alternate eminence and obscurity, and whose remarkable gifts as an actor are fully remembered to this day by the theatrical community, although he has been dead nearly 18 years. The quieter part of his life in this country was passed upon his farm in Hartford County, some 30 miles from Baltimore, Maryland, and here, we believe, his children, several sons and daughters, were born.—The eldest daughter died at an early age. The first son, J. B. Booth, jr., has been for many years a popular actor, recently appeared, in connection with his brothers, in a performance of "Julius Cæsar" at the Winter Garden Theatre. The second son Edwin Thomas Booth, is the distinguished and universally esteemed tragedian. John Wilkes—named after the British statesman, from whom the elder Booth's mother was lineally descended—is the third, and a fourth, Joseph, not associated with the theatrical profession, is at present residing in some one of the Southern States. Mr. Booth's eldest surviving daughter is the wife of the well-known comedian Mr. John S. Clark. His widow, with other daughters, resides with Mr. Edwin Booth, in this city.

The life and career of John Wilkes Booth, who is now only twenty-six years old, have been marked by few memorable incidents. He adopted the stage as a profession in 1856, making his first appearance in Philadelphia. Since then he has played various "star" and "stock" engagements, mostly in Southern and Western cities, with considerable success.—His acting is said to have been mainly characterized by extreme impetuosity, violence and extravagance, although not wanting at times in the true and earnest feeling which is an attribute of the whole family. He the once or twice appeared before New York audiences, but with moderate success. It is stated that he has been personally very popular among his comrades; a fact which his determined disunion sentiments would not be likely to contradict, the vast majority of actors in this country, North and South, being either avowed or covert friends of the Rebellion. His habits, we are told, were always extremely irregular, and his dissipations so excessive as to interfere with his progress in his profession; which, indeed, he virtually abandoned about a year ago, having since devoted himself to speculations in the oil stocks of Pennsylvania.

Wilkes Booth has always privately appeared a courteous, intelligent and decorous young man, reserved and sedate excepting when stimulated by intoxication or the clash of partisan controversy, at which time his violence passed all bounds. We are assured that a rupture occurred not long since between him and his brother Edwin, who refused longer to countenance Wilke's folly and madness and peremptorily forbade his presence at the family home.

The incidents of the assassination have already been given in detail, with sufficient accuracy. Up to the present moment it is said that Wilkes Booth has evaded pursuit. It is not even positively known whether he has left Washington at all. The best informed authorities are of the opinion that if he escaped from the city, his course was toward the Upper Potomac which he may have crossed, near Leesburgh. In this event, or in case of his having reached the mountains near Harper's Ferry, it is possible that a long delay may intervene before his seizure is accomplished.

We learn from Boston that Edwin Booth, who had just terminated an engagement there, has declared in his grief and affliction that he will abandon his public career forever. There will be no occasion for such action. No community would be so cruelly unjust as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth's crime to tarnish the fame of as true and loyal a citizen as Edwin Booth. The intended engagement at the Winter Garden, which was to have commenced in a few weeks, will doubtless be relinquished; but Edwin Booth's friends will not consent to his sharing the odium or the disgrace which must be visited upon his wretched and unworthy brother.

GOV. SMITH AND HIS LEGISLATURE.

We find the following in the *Norfolk Old Dominion* of the 15th:

Recalled.—The circular addressed to the members of the rebel Legislature, issued at Richmond, and approved by Gen. Weitzel, has been revoked by Gen. Ord. The following is the order of revocation:

HDQRS DEPT. OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., 13, 1865.

Owing to recent events, the permission for the re-assembling of the gentlemen recently acting as the Legislature of Virginia is rescinded. Should any of the gentlemen come to the city under the notice of assembling, already published, they will be furnished passports to return to their homes.

Any of the persons named in the call signed by J. A. Campbell and others, who are found in the city twelve hours after the publication, will be subject to arrest, unless they are residents of the city.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General,
Commanding the Department.

HEADQUARTERS 13TH PENN CAV.,
DURHAM'S STATION, April 20, 1865.

Mr. Progress: I beg to correct a statement in one of your late issues, respecting the entrance of our troops into Raleigh.

The first regiment to enter the city was the 5th Ohio Cavalry.

The first National colors were raised on the Capitol by the 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Geo F. McCabe,
Major, Com'ding 13th Reg. Penn. Cav.

A new submarine cable is to be laid from San Francisco to Lime Point. It is double the size of any ever heretofore used on the Pacific coast, being one and a half inches in diameter, containing four separate conductors, the whole strongly bound with heavy wires, and covered with a thick coating of coal tar and asphaltum, to protect it from the action of the salt water. The cable is one and a half miles in length and weighs ten tons.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt E Satterfield, 113th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt R O F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I G'n.
Lt Col S M Zent, 13th Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm E Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dalley, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo G Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jas Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt S R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderpoel, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 113TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

E J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut G L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George D Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Deering, do do F.
" S A Dotes, do do G.
" A M Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

NOMINAL LIST OF THE ACTUAL AND ACTING FIELD AND STAFF AND COMPANY COMMANDERS PRESENT IN 4TH N. H. VOLS.

John H Roberts, Capt Co D, Commanding Officer.
Geo W Hawkins, Capt Co K, R Q M & Co commander.
D F Desmarais, Surgeon.
Alfred Mariand, 1st Lieut Co H, Awaiting Muster, Acting Adjutant.
Joseph Wingate, Co A, Awaiting Muster. Act Comd'r.
L A Gay, 1st Lieut Co B, commanding Co B.
L McD Hussy, Capt Co C, commanding Co C.
Wm S Barker, Capt Co E, commanding Co D.
C M Whiting, 1st Lieut Co E, commanding Co E.
G L Chapman, Capt Co F, commanding Co F.
P Dowd, Sergt Co G, commanding Co G.
Frank Fogy, principal musician Co H, comd'g Co H.
G F Quimby, Capt Co I comd'g Co I.
Geo W Huckins, Capt Co K, comd'g Co K.
John H Roberts, Captain 4th N H V, commanding Regiment.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
D Ryan, Adjutant.
A W Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding Co A.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding Co B.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lieut commanding Co C.
R J Graham, Capt commanding Co D.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding Co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut commanding Co F.
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut commanding Co G.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding Co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding Co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding Co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding Co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g Co E.
Capt E R Smith, comd'g Co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g Co G.
Lieut C C Francisco, comd'g Co H.
Capt J H Dana, comd'g Co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g Co K.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN POST OFFICE 4TH DIVISION, 10th Army Corps, April 22d, 1865:

A.

Andrews, Ben D,
Arnold, S S,

B.

Bennett, Louis
Baker, G
Bilyne, Thos
Baker, James
Baring, Wm
Boyd, James
Burke, Henry
Baker, Ansel
Bell, Wm
Brown, Eugene
Bennett, Joseph
Brobst, John
Brokaw, Wm
Brooks, Lt John
Bradford, Augustus
Brink, Henry
Beard, Geo
Bradley, Lucius

C.

Cooper, Sgt Wm
Carmen, Jos
Comst, Warren
Cooley, Jesse
Campbell, T M
Carl, Henry
Card, William
Cannon, McD S S
Carey, Nath G
Conklin, Julius
Chamness, Geo B
Cutt, Wm
Copeland, Johnathan

D.

Donahoe, James
Dustin, Chas
Dillon, Robt
De Trafa, Harry
Dowe, D R
Doan, Dani
Davis, J V

E.

Eckeman, G B
Eliegoodin, B F

F.

Fowler, Thos
Franed, Chas
Foutch, C C
Franklin, —
Floyd, William G.

G.

Gillett, S L
Guy, W M
Gulley, Riley
Gray, Fred
Guldin, B F
Graves, James H.

Hughes, Scott
Heverling, John
Hockett, J H
Hardin, Henman
Hemmingray, Wm
Hopkins, John
Haman, Stephen
Hess, Paul
Hild Stephen
Hoyt, Jas
Hance, P S

I.

Ieester, Fred

J.

Johns, R
Jarvis, A
Johnson, W B
Jacobs, Ed

K.

Key, Joel
Kreitzinger, M
Kittering Saml
Kerby, Marion
L.
Lucas, A J
Lyman, Henry
Lamb, John
Ladiy, Joshua
Lewis, Thomas
Lounsburg, T W
Love, Wm H
Lord, N A
Lim, Wm

M.

Morrison, Peter
Marty, G
Martin, Thomas
Mondon, Edward,
Meurer, Henry
McCormick, J A
Morrow, James
Mackey, G C
Moss, Captain
McAuley, Mathew
McCulley, Wm H
Malcom, D C

P.

Pierce, J W
Puterbaugh, D N
Place, A D
Peters, J R
Proute, A
Prouty, A D
Perrin, Dana
Pittman, Saml
Foy, Michael
Perry, Chris
Parmely, C H

R.

Rader, T C
Richardson, Osborn
Rasney, S T
Rhodes, Jerry

S.

Strabble, Jno M
Shaw, Thomas
Silver, Hiram
Spooner, Jasper
Sims, W T
Sott, Richard
Sanderson, Silas
Sperry, J W
Sadler, Geo
Snell, J G
Sain, John
Shepel, John
Scriffes, A K
Smith, J K
Stewart, A P
Smith, J H
Suddith, J W
Starkey, Wm A
Sarren, James
Staten, W C
Sharp, N D

T.

Tester, Fred
Thomas, S A
Tetweiliger, E C
Thorton, Robt
Thomas, J L

W.

Wilsh, Phil
Watson, A J
Wherry, W B
Williams, O C
Williams, J M
Wingfor, D E
Wheeler, O C
Westbrook, J D
Jeroy, King
Lillie, Albert
Mitchell, Ed

PROMISCUOUS.

Adkins, Chas R
Bishop, W W,
Britain, Alfred
Breckeimer, Robt
Bloodgood, T
Bethea, W D
Brockaw, W T
Barney, W G
Burton, W L
Coop, Wm
Conyer, J H
Clover, John
Connelly, Thos
Cannedy, G W
Dean, J A
Fair, G
Gammers, C A
Hamilton, A
Harrison, O H
Graham, W J
Gegowt, J B
Grilwell, J B
Irick, Jacob
Ingall, C H
Kepp, Adam
2 Kratzinger, A G
3 Johnson, J J
May, James
6 Newell, Saml 2
Nollage, Andrew
2 Robinson, Thos
Read, J F
2 Stoppr, John
Stemming, Maj Theo
Sylck, Saml
Stocklin, Lewis
Treebleod, John
Tanguery, Jos T
Yeager, Fred C
Yeaky, Wm

JOHN W. FISHER, P. M.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Head-Quarters Dep't North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 37. }

COLONEL G. F. GRANGER, 9TH MAINE INFANTRY, commanding 3d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Army Corps, is hereby assigned to duty as Post Commander, Raleigh, N. C.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. A. General.

April 24-1t

Head-Quarters Division 10th A. Corps,
Raleigh, N. C., April 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4. }

IN COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, SPECIAL Field Orders No. 35, C. S., from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, the 3rd Brigade, Col. G. F. Granger, 9th Maine Vols. commanding, will occupy and garrison the city of Raleigh, relieving the guards now on duty from other commands.

Colonel Granger will execute the duties now being performed by General Stiles.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Zent, commanding 13th Ind. Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Col. Warner, of the 23d Army Corps.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. A. ames,
Chas. A. Carleton, Maj. and A. A. G.

April 24-3t.

Head-Quarters Post of Raleigh.
April 23rd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 37, from Hd. Qrs. Dep't. of N C, Army of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned announces to the citizens with whom he will be brought into close contact, from the nature of his office, that it is his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and property of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. And everything that is practicable will be done to bring about this result.

G. F. GRANGER,
April 24-tf Col. Commanding Post.

Head-Quarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
April 23rd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No 2. }

CITIZENS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City, who will furnish them with an order for rations, which must be brought to these Head Quarters for the approval of the Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissaries on Fayetteville St.

By order of
COL. G. F. GRANGER,
Commanding Post.

G. S. Hayward, Post Adjutant.
April 24 tf

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,
April 23, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIROUS of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh and preserving the health of the city, proposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this Post as thoroughly as possible.

All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary precaution, to carefully police their private grounds and prevent as far as possible the accumulation of refuse matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is unavoidable will be carted out of the city every Saturday if placed in piles on the street in front or rear of each house every Friday evening.

Major George B Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect all the public grounds and streets, and all private premises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these Headquarters.

The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hopes that the citizens of Raleigh will do all in their power to assist in preserving the cleanliness and health of the city.

G. F. GRANGER,
April 22-tf Col. Comd'g Post.

Head Quarters Department North Carolina
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 24th, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 40. }

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO WILL BE PREPARED to march at 8 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th inst., except Colonel Granger's Brigade, 10th Army corps, and the Reserve Artillery Brigade, which will remain on duty in this city as part of the permanent garrison of Raleigh.

By Command of
MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.
J. A. Campbell, A. A. G.

COL. G. F. GRANGER,
Post Commandant, Raleigh, N. C.
April 25 tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Ap 11 2t

Raleigh, N. C., April 22nd 1865.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE MEETing of the officers of the Army of Tennessee, held April 14th, give notice, in accordance with resolutions then passed, that another meeting will be held in the Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, on Tuesday, April 25th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Officers of that Army are requested to attend.

Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., for the Com.
Maj. L. M. Dayton, Secretary.
April 24 2t.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and great wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24 tf

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY—ONE WHITE GIRL TO COOK for a private family at No. 8, Exchange Hotel. Enquire as above without delay.
April 24 2t

STRAYED.

A BLACK HORSE BROKE LOOSE ON THE night of the 22nd, on Newbern Street, three squares east of the Capitol. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by reporting at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Office and residence on Milleboro Street, at the Railroad crossing.
April 17-tf

MRS. H. W. MICLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
April17-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10.00
" " six months.....5.00
Weekly paper, one year.....5.00
" " six months.....1.00

Money must pay company all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of 35 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

The News.

We have no later papers from the North, but we learn that telegrams have been received stating that four of the men concerned in the plot to assassinate the President and others have been captured. We heard no names, but learn that the captures did not include Booth, the murderer of the President.

In this immediate vicinity there is no news of interest.

Mr. Thomas' Letter—The Question of Slavery.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Thomas, our Secretary of State, in this issue. We rejoice to see that Mr. Thomas is not only determined to stand by the Union, but that he looks on the abolition of slavery, in this State, as a necessary step to restore harmony and good feeling between our people and the general government. We had always known that he was true to the Union, and we assure him that we most heartily agree with his views as to the necessity of ridding ourselves of the "peculiar institution."

We can have no protracted peace and no permanent prosperity as long as we retain slavery; and instead of waiting for the ratification of the "Constitutional Amendment" by three-fourths of the States, let the people of North Carolina at once take the necessary steps to call a Convention for the purpose of abolishing the cause of all our troubles. We could have lived prosperous and happy under the old condition of things; but we insisted that secession would be war, and that war would destroy the institution of slavery; and as it is now apparent to all that the prediction is verified, the sooner the people of the State, acting through their constituted authorities, forever rid themselves of African slavery, the better. Apart from the fact that we believe it to be wrong to buy and sell human flesh, the institution of slavery has clogged the wheels of human progress; it has prevented the development of our resources, demoralised our people, and kept many of them in ignorance—and in the name of the white man, and for the benefit of the white race, we demand that it be blotted out.

We know that there are men who will not be able to appreciate the position taken by Mr. Thomas and ourself, and that we shall be abused and sneered at as "abolitionists," "black republicans," &c.; but rising above all these petty attempts to annoy us, we press forward, anxious not only to save the present generation from a recurrence of the butchery which has now, we trust, closed, but we would save future generations from these debasing, demoralising, and ruinous effects of this great social and moral evil. No country can carry such a weight and be great or prosperous; and how any sane man could ever for a moment suppose that the revolution which was conceived by treasonable plotters in the cotton States could succeed, we are at a loss to understand, having reared slavery as the idol of the heart and the chief cornerstone of the edifice.

What we want in North Carolina is a thorough reorganization of the State government, all the offices to be filled with true and loyal men, and the abolition of slavery by the action of our own people: then our natural resources will be developed, manufacturing interests will spring up, agricultural pursuits will increase, and we shall enter upon a career of thrift and prosperity never dreamed of by the plodders who have preceded us.

We are for the shortest constitutional, practicable mode of universal freedom in North Carolina.

Every Man who is not For the Union is Against it.

We have but one government in this country, and the time has arrived when every man throughout the land must acknowledge his allegiance, and yield a cheerful, ready obedience to the laws and authority thereof, or be treated by all loyal men as its enemies. Jefferson Davis, it is said, is trying to make his way out of the country, his Cabinet and Congress are scattered never to come together again, the fragments of armies that have been waging the rebellion are demoralised and scattered; and whatever hopes may have been entertained us to success by the leaders or others, heretofore, no sane man can now see the slightest possibility of preventing the re-establishment of the national authority and the restoration of the great American Union.

These things being so, and it being desirable that peace be restored and sympathy and affection be re-established between the people of all the States as soon as possible, we appeal to the people of North Carolina, whatever may have been their prejudices or antecedents, to bury the past and at once range themselves on the side of the Union. We can have no peace, no quiet, no safety, no prosperity until the national authority is fully re-established and all the people of all the States yield ready and willing allegiance to the laws of the United States. We bear no personal malice toward any one, we have no prejudices or vindictive hatreds to gratify, and hence make this appeal to every man in the State, without regard to party, or anything that is connected with the past. If we know the emotions of our own heart, our greatest and only ambition is to contribute whatever lies in our feeble power to the restoration of peace and the preservation of our beloved country. Thus feeling and such being our greatest ambition, we appeal to every North Carolinian to take, at once, an open, bold, and decided stand in favor of the Union. He who is not for the Union, henceforth, will be considered an enemy to the government, and of course must be treated as such.

Let us not only restore the Union and re-establish the national authority, but let us revive that fraternal feeling and affectionate regard which formerly existed between the people of the different sections of our common country. We must have not only a Union of the States according to constitutional requirements, but we must have a more perfect union of hearts, or discords, strifes, confusion, and anarchy will continue to prevail. The national authority must be restored in all the States, the Union of our fathers must be preserved; and unless appeals to reason and patriotism and persuasive means can be made to accomplish the work, force and violence will be used, and blood will continue to flow. We appeal to the humanity and christianity of all men who are still disposed to cling to the rebellion and resist the lawful authority of the best government upon earth, to repent them of their sins and return to the old fold, where they will be received with shouts of rejoicing, with forgiveness for the past, and protection for the future.

MEETING OF 2ND DIVISION, 23RD ARMY CORPS.

RALEIGH, April 22d, 1865.

Proceedings of a meeting held at the Head Quarters, 2d Division 23d A. C., for the purpose of organizing a society for an annual reunion of the members of the 2d Division, 23d A. C.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel S. A. Strickland, and on motion of Capt. P. H. Dowling, Brig. Gen. J. A. Cooper was elected President, and Lieut. S. H. Hubbell Secretary.

On motion of Lieut. Col. Sherwood, the following committee of eight was appointed to draft a design for the association:

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. Vols.
Col. O. L. Spaulding, 23d Mich. Vol. Inf.
Col. John Mehringer, 21st Ind. Vol. Inf.
Col. T. B. Fairleigh, 26th Ky. Vol. Inf.
Lieut. Col. Edgar Sowers, 118th Ohio Vol. Inf.
Lieut. Col. T. J. Milholland, 107 Ill. Vol. Inf.
Lieut. Col. G. H. Hitchcock, 132d N. Y. Vol. Inf.
Lieut. Col. J. B. Conyngham, 52d Penn. Vol. Inf.

Pursuant to instructions the committee offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, For the purpose of continuing the associations, and cherishing the friendships formed by us in the field, and while battling for the life of our country, as officers and soldiers of the 2d Division, 23d Army Corps, and in order to keep the memories thus made always fresh, we pledge ourselves to each other in an association, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association shall be known as the Social Club of the 2d Division, 23d A. C., and the following officers shall be annually elected: A President, one Vice President from each State represented, a Recording Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* Treasurer, and one Corresponding Secretary from each State which has members in the Association.

Resolved, That any officer or soldier of the 2d Division may become a member of the Club, upon subscribing to these resolutions; and while the 2d Division is particularly recognized as forming the Association, any one who now or heretofore may have belonged to the 23d A. C. is eligible, and shall be in like manner admitted to membership on application.

Resolved, That the Association will hold annual meetings at times and places to be designated, and at which all members are expected to attend, and at which beyond being social reunions, any business presented shall be attended to.

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations for the government of parliamentary assemblages in general are adopted for the business rules of this Club.

Resolved, That when necessary to defray the expenses of postage, printing, and other incidental expenses, the Secretary, by and with the advice and consent of the President, or any two Vice Presidents, may levy a per capita tax of not exceeding one dollar on each member, and which he is required to pay on notice.

Resolved, That the first annual meeting shall be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 30th day of November, 1865, at which time and place other annual meetings will be appointed, and the requisite officers elected for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the officers authorized herein to now be elected and to continue in office until their successors are elected as herein indicated.

On motion of Col. Strickland, the resolutions were taken up and adopted singly and the committee was discharged.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers.

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. Vols. was elected President.

The following Vice Presidents were elected:
Lieut Col. Edgar Sowers, 118th Ohio Vol. Inf. Vice.
Col O. L. Spaulding, 23d Mich V I
Col John C McQuiston, 123d Ind V I
Col Thos B Fairleigh, 26th Ky V I
Lieut Col T J Milholland, 107th Ills V I
Lieut Col Ed Maynard, 9th Tenn V I
Lieut Col G H Hitchcock, 132 N Y
Lieut Col J B Conyngham, 52d Penn V I
Maj C A Culley A A G U S V Minn
Surgeon J H Lawton U S Vols Mess
Col Orlando H Moore, 28th Mich V I and Capt 6th U S I was elected Vice President to represent the Regular Army.

Lieut S H Hubbell 107th Ills V I was elected Recording Secretary.

The following corresponding secretaries, one from each State which has members in the association, were elected.

Ohio—Lieut J D Bolles, 111th Ohio V I.
Indiana—Lieut Col Alf D Owen, 90th Ind V I.
Michigan—Maj John Garland, 23d Mich V I.
Pennsylvania—Maj J A Heaney, 52d Penn V I.
Illinois—Capt A J Blackford, 107th Ill V I.
New York—Capt R E Fisk, 132d N Y V I.
Kentucky—Maj J A Ashcraft, 26th Ky V I.
Tennessee—Lieut J H Claiborne, 6th Tenn V I.
Massachusetts—Capt H A Hall, A A G, U S Vols.
Minnesota—Lieut E E Hughson, 9th Minn V I.

On motion of Col Strickland, Col. Bradshaw, 44th Missouri, V. I., was elected Vice President.

On motion of Col. Strickland, Lieut. William Wallace Durand, 126d Ohio, V I., was requested to deliver an original Poem at the first annual meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Fairleigh, and adopted.

Resolved, That Col. S. A. Strickland be requested to address the Club at the first annual meeting, and hereafter at each annual meeting, some gentleman be selected by the Club to address the next meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. McCord and adopted.

Resolved, That the President or any three Vice Presidents be empowered to call a special meeting at any time, that in their opinion the exigencies of the times may require.

On motion of Surgeon Beach, 118th Ohio, V. I., every member of the Club is required to wear at the annual reunions the badge of the Corps and Division to which he belongs.

On motion of Col. Fairleigh, the recording secretary is required to furnish the Commanding Officers of the Divisions of the 23d Army Corps, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and request them to publish them to their commands, and that he inform them that a book will be kept at the Head Quarters of the 2d Division, 23d Army Corps, in which every one desirous of becoming a member of the Club, can do so by registering his name.

On motion of Col. McQuiston, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Raleigh papers, and the Cincinnatti "Commercial."

On motion of Lieut. Col. Batterfield, the following committee of arrangements were appointed.

Col John O Dowd, 181st Ohio V I.
Lieut Col Hudson, 181st Ohio V I.
Capt Gunweller, 181st Ohio V I.
Lieut Fred Anderson, 181st Ohio V I.
Lieut Wm W Durand, 126d Ohio V I.

On motion of Lieut. Col. Milholland, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., President.
S. H. HUBBELL,
1st Lieut. 107th Ill. V. I., Secretary.

For the Progress.]

An Offer to Murder President Lincoln.

The following appears in the advertising columns of the Selma (Ala.) *Dispatch*:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED TO HAVE PEACE BY THE 1ST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities, for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a "land of liberty." If this is not accomplished, nothing can be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter these three villains.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahaba, Alabama.

Dec. 1, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—The above piece of delicious villainy I clipped from an exchange some time during the month of January, little thinking as I placed it in my portfolio that I should ever recur to it with that supreme sorrow which now agitates every heart alike, contemplating the foul paper as the fulfillment of a long settled purpose of those who, failing to effect their treasonable designs by honorable warfare, determined to consummate their wishes by the committal of a deed the most attrocious known to modern times.

Acting upon the suggestion of the *New York Herald*, that each and every person throughout the land constitute himself a detective for the purpose of ferreting out the murderer of our beloved President, I contribute this humble effort in the hope that it may assist in giving a clue, if not to the assassin himself, to the abettors, the instigators, *the money backers* of the most horrible crime of the 19th century.

Very Respectfully,
M. H. J., 10th Ills. Infty.

AN ENTERPRISE WORTHY OF AFFECTION.

RALEIGH, April 19th, 1865.

A day or two since myself, Surgeon Morgan, 29th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in company with Mayor Harrison, visited the cemetry in this city to look upon the spot where lies the remains of the father of President Andy Johnson. We found it marked by a very indifferent set of native slate, or sand stones; the one at the head about two feet high, and the only letters are marked thus, "J. X. J." I suggested that, in honor of the son he has given us, the appearance of the spot ought to be improved, and Dr. Morgan and myself at once donated for that purpose; and we promised if the opportunity should be given, our soldiers would make additional subscriptions. And Mayor Harrison also expressed his determination to present the matter to his loyal citizens as an appropriate, simple and public way of professing their loyalty to the Government.

S. C. ROGERS, Assistant Surgeon,
29th Iowa Vol. Infantry.

THE LOYAL GOLDEN.

Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Grant, and all officers and men of the Army of [illegible] will joyously meet with one but to applaud [illegible] and his unwearied efforts to it, though [illegible] that the time of his return is not far distant. He has followed the beloved flag of his country through many long and wearisome marches and through many desperate conflicts—he has suffered fatigue and hunger and thirst—he has been exposed to inclemencies and hardships of a soldier's life; but now, he sees the goal in view, the prize for which he strove, won, and he is resting, and he yearns for his peaceful home, his peaceful avocations, and the embraces of his family. His affectionate parents occupy the old hearthstone, where parents, brothers and sisters, wives and sweethearts eagerly and anxiously wait to greet him. He has not followed the bloody flag of the conqueror who fought merely for conquest, and who never ceased his ravages so long as victory attended his banners. He has fought only for the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of his country, and his whole country, He has fought to replace the flag upon the mast from which it had been torn by rebellious hands. In the success of his aims he reaps the fruition of his toils and sufferings, and with his purpose accomplished he longs to lay down his arms and go back to his farm, or shop, or whatever occupation is most congenial to him. He desires to lay aside the soldier and resume the citizen. God grant to each and all a safe and speedy return to their homes!

THE 20TH ARMY CORPS.—On Saturday General Sherman reviewed the 20th Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Mower. The day was fine and the review was one of the best we ever witnessed. This Corps was formerly commanded by Gen. Hooker, and in the Atlanta campaign, we were told, it lost in killed and wounded over seven thousand men, being considerably more than the loss sustained by any other. Many of the regiments are very small, some numbering not over one hundred and fifty men. Yet as they marched through our streets they seemed to take pride in their thinned ranks, and their martial and proud bearing at once proclaimed them veterans. We noticed that some of the regimental flags contained the names of battles written upon them—Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Bull Run, and others.

The review on Saturday was such as the officers and men of the 20th Corps may well be proud of, and was a splendid exhibition of the excellent drill and discipline of Sherman's army.

NEW PRAYER BOOK.—It is said that Jefferson Davis is no longer prayed for in our churches. Once he needed prayers, and they were tried upon him without effect. Now he seems to be considered past praying for. We have heard of a very wicked man who had several equally wicked sons. One of the sons was one day bit by a rattlesnake, and in dread of death he sent for a minister to pray for him. The minister prayed, among other things, that God would send a rattlesnake to bite each of the boys, and a thundering big one to bite the old man. We think it would take a thundering big one to bring Mr. Davis within reach of the efficacy of prayer.

Rev. C. W. Pepper, Chaplain 39th Ohio Regiment, preached at the M. E. Church in this city, on Sunday last, to a large congregation, many citizens being present. The reverend gentleman officiated at the request of Rev. W. E. Pell, at present acting pastor. His text was, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men." The discourse was listened to with deep interest by the large assemblage, and seemed to have a happy effect on the large number of citizens present.

THE REVIEW YESTERDAY.—The 17th Army Corps was reviewed yesterday, and the imposing display was one of the grandest we ever have seen; and such a one, too, as could not fail to cause every true American who witnessed it to rejoice that he has yet a government and a country. We devoutly trust that a speedy peace may prevent the necessity of the veterans who compose the 17th A. C. from ever being led against their brethren of a common country again.

It is stated that the people of Fayetteville have held a public meeting, and requested the Commander of the Union forces at Wilmington to garrison that place, as a protection against guerrillas. We trust that the garrison will be given the people of Fayetteville, for there are many good Union men in that town.

MANY GODS.—It is said Hindostan has three hundred millions gods. Probably every dollar in the United States has its worshipper. If so, how many gods have we? Of course we do not include Confederate dollars, for though they were once gods, they soon became very mortal and perished.

MILKY.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion* says milk is selling there at twenty cents per quart—water thrown in. Here it is selling at fifty cents, much of it not only with "water thrown in," but previously skimmed. Call you that "the milk of human kindness?"

A COINCIDENCE.—The Second Palm Sunday, celebrated in the offices of the Church as the day of the Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, was the day of our emancipation from actual bondage.

[illegible]

A letter from C. R. Thomas, Esq., Secretary of State.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21st, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—

In your issue of day before yesterday, you wrote as follows: "In speaking of the flight of Governor Vance, we do not wish to be understood as counting all State Officers, &c. The gentlemen we have named, (Surgeon General Warren; C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State; C. H. Brogden, Comptroller; and Mr. Worth, Treasurer,) we believe to be true, and we hope they will make our predictions good by immediately assuming a bold and decided stand in favor of the Union."

I do not think that those who have known me well since the beginning of the agitation of secession in N. Carolina, have doubted where or how I stood politically. I have never been a secessionist. I have been a conservative, by whatever other party name we may have been designated.

But sir, it is not my purpose to attempt my own political vindication now and under surrounding circumstances. I have no motives for doing so. It is a mortifying reflection with conservative men to-day that some of us have acted, not only inconsistently, but against our judgment, and convictions of right during the revolution. To every secessionist I would say: "Go and sin no more."

To every conservative I would say, "come, let us do better." A great work is before us at the close of this revolution. Domestic slavery ought to be, must be abolished at once and forever in North Carolina; and when this shall have been done, reconstruction will be quick and general, if not universal. The abolition of slavery is a condition precedent to the settlement of our national difficulties upon any satisfactory and permanent basis.—You and I, Mr. Editor, must take "a bold and decided stand in favor of" performing this condition.

I do not wish to discuss the matter; but, I am decidedly "in favor of the Union," and the re-establishing of the relations of North Carolina freed from human slavery with the Federal Government in the speediest way conformable with the constitution and compatible with the dignity and character of the State.

C. R. THOMAS.

Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond, unaccompanied by [illegible] members of his staff, on Saturday the 22th.

...third ingress this time without ... difficulty, and was enabled to take Mr. Andrews in with me. I proceeded at once to the room in which the President was lying, which was a bedroom in an extension, on the first or parlor floor of the house. The room is small, and is ornamented with prints—a very familiar one of Landseer's, a white horse being prominent, directly over the bed. The bed was a double one, and I found the President lying diagonally across it, with his head at the outside. The pillows were saturated with blood, and there was considerable blood upon the floor immediately under him. There was a patch-work coverlet thrown over the President, which was only so far removed, from time to time, as to enable the physicians in attendance to feel the arteries of the neck or the heart, and he appeared to have been divested of all clothing. His eyes were closed and injected with blood, both the lids and the portion surrounding the eyes being as black as if they had been bruised by violence. He was breathing regularly, but with effort, and did not seem to be struggling or suffering.

The persons present in the room were the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post Master-General, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, (who, however, remained only till about 8 o'clock,) the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant-Secretary of the Interior, myself, Gen. Auger, Gen. Hallerk, Gen. Meigs, and, during the last moments, Capt. Robert Lincoln and Maj. John Hay. On the foot of the bed sat Dr. Stone; above him, and directly opposite the President's face, an army surgeon, to me a stranger; another army surgeon was standing, frequently holding the pulse, and another gentleman, not in uniform, but whom I understood to be also an army surgeon, stood a good deal of the time leaning over the head-board of the bed.

For several hours the breathing stove described continued regularly, and apparently without pain or exacerbations. But about 7 o'clock a change occurred, and the breathing, which had been continuous, was interrupted at intervals. These intervals became more frequent and of longer duration, and the breathing more feeble. Several times the interval was so long that we thought him dead, and the surgeon applied his finger to the pulse, evidently to ascertain if such was the fact. But it was not till 22 minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning that the flame flickered out. There was no apparent suffering, no convulsive action; no rattling of the throat, none of the ordinary premonitory symptoms of death. Death in this case was a mere cessation of breathing.

The fact had not been ascertained one minute when Dr. Gurley offered up a prayer. The few persons in the room were all profoundly affected. The President's eyes after death were not, particularly the right one, entirely closed. I closed them myself with my fingers, and one of the surgeons brought pennies and placed them on the eyes, and subsequently substituted for them silver half-dollars. In a very short time the jaw commenced slightly falling, although the body was still warm. I called attention to this, and had it immediately tied up with a pocket handkerchief. The expression immediately after death was purely negative, but in fifteen minutes there came over the mouth, the nostrils, and the chin, a smile that resembled almost an effort of life. I had never seen upon the President's face an expression more genial and pleasing. The body grew cold very gradually, and I left the room before it had entirely ceased. Curtains had been previously drawn down by the Secretary of War.

Immediately after the decease, a meeting was held of the members of the Cabinet present, in the back parlor, adjacent to the room in which the President died, to which meeting I, of course, was not admitted. About fifteen minutes before the deceased, Mrs. Lincoln came into the room, and threw herself upon her dying husband's body. She was allowed to remain there only a few minutes, when she was removed in a sobbing condition, in which indeed she had been during all the time she was present.

After completing his prayer in the chamber of death, Dr. Gurley went into the front room where Mrs. Lincoln was, with Mrs. and Miss Kenney and her son Robert, Gen. Todd, of Decatah (a cousin of hers,) and Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois. Here another prayer was offered up, during which I remained in the hall. The prayer was continually interrupted by Mrs. Lincoln's sobs. Soon after its conclusion, I went into the parlor, and found her in a chair, supported by her son Robert. Presently her carriage came up, and she was removed to it. She was in a state of tolerable composure at that time, until she reached the door, when, glancing at the theatre opposite, she repeated three or four times: "That dreadful house!—that dreadful house!"

Before I myself left, a guard had been stationed at the door of the room in which the remains of the late President were lying. Mrs. Lincoln had been communicated with, to ascertain whether she desired the body to be embalmed or not, and the Secretary of War had issued various orders, necessary in consequence of what had occurred.

I left the house about 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and shortly after met Mr. Chief Justice Chase, on his way there. He was extremely agitated, as indeed, I myself had been all through the night. I afterward learned that, at the Cabinet meeting referred to, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General were appointed a committee to wait on the Vice-President, which they did, and he was sworn into office early in the morning by the Chief Justice. MAUNSELL B. FIELD.

MOBILE OCCUPIED BY THE UNION FORCES.

The Union forces are carrying everything before them in Alabama, as will be seen by the following dispatch:

CHICAGO, April 16, 1865.

A special despatch from Cairo says:—

Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th instant.

The Spanish fort was captured with three thousand prisoners.

Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile.

The garrison fell back up the river on gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw bayou.

General Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

LATER.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

From dispatches in the N. Y. Herald of the 13th we learn that the condition of Secretary Seward and his son are improving. Frederick Seward had become conscious, and his father was easier. Mr. Seward had been informed of the death of the President. Though moved with intense sorrow and horror at the recital of the awful facts, he bore the terrible news with considerable firmness and composure.

NAMES OF THE CONSPIRATORS KNOWN.

The *Intelligencer* says the names of the conspirators are known, and will be published soon, and that the public will be astonished at the developments.

ARREST AND CONFESSION.

A despatch from Baltimore, dated the 12th, says that an important arrest was made there that day, but the police of the party is at present withheld.

...

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

...

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 15, 1865

MAJ. GEN. DIX: Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

It has been positively ascertained that J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, fired the fatal shot, and that the ruffians who attempted the life of Mr. Seward, Vice President Johnston, and others, were accomplices in the infamous tragedy, and that the whole thing was a plot concocted and matured beforehand.

We honestly believe that in the death of Mr. Lincoln the people of the South have lost the best friend they had in the North, and we fear that the atrocious deed will retard that reconciliation and perfect harmony which the great mass of the people of North Carolina, at least, so much desired.

We give lengthy details, from the Northern papers, in this issue, and again put our paper in mourning as a slight evidence of the intense grief of our Union loving people at the nation's loss.

It has pleased God that he should fall just at the time that the great work in which he was engaged was about being consumed, but the future historian will give his name a place among the good and great, and our children's children will revere and honor the memory of one whose labors and martyrdom transmitted to them the priceless inheritance of free institutions and a constitutional government.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

Terms of Subscription to the Progress.

As we shall be in communication with the Western part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year	$10.00
" " six months	5.00
Weekly paper, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News agents will be supplied at the rate of $5.00 per hundred.

The Death of President Lincoln.

The New York papers of the 17th leave us no longer in doubt as to the death of Mr. Lincoln; he was assassinated on the night of the 14th, died on the morning of the 15th, and was buried on Wednesday, the 19th. The following official dispatch, brief as it is, throws a funeral sadness over a whole nation and announces the terrible truth that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is no more:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 15, 1865

MAJ. GEN. DIX: Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

It has been positively ascertained that J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, fired the fatal shot, and that the ruffians who attempted the life of Mr. Seward, Vice President Johnston, and others, were accomplices in the infamous tragedy, and that the whole thing was a plot concocted and matured beforehand.

We honestly believe that in the death of Mr. Lincoln the people of the South have lost the best friend they had in the North, and we fear that the atrocious deed will retard that reconciliation and perfect harmony which the great mass of the people of North Carolina, at least, so much desired.

We give lengthy details, from the Northern papers, in this issue, and again put our paper in mourning as a slight evidence of the intense grief of our Union loving people at the nation's loss.

It has pleased God that he should fall just at the time that the great work in which he was engaged was about being consumed, but the future historian will give his name a place among the good and great, and our children's children will revere and honor the memory of one whose labors and martyrdom transmitted to them the priceless inheritance of free institutions and a constitutional government.

The Defunct State Governments.

We believe that it is now understood to be the settled policy of the Government, in both the civil and military departments, to ignore the existing State Governments in all the States in rebellion at the time peace shall be declared, and allow the people, under the protection of the military authorities, the privilege of electing their civil rulers. The military commandant at Richmond has issued an order, giving persons who signed the petition inviting Governor Smith and his Legislature to return to the capital, that live outside of the city limits, twelve hours to leave; or be arrested. We suppose this will put a quietus upon the effort being made here to recall our fugitive Governor and his Legislature.

An Acceptable Institution—The Adams Express Company.

True to the enterprise which has ever characterized the old Adams Express Co., they have an agent already in Raleigh and the office will be open for business to-day. Mr. George D. Robinson, of Boston, will assume chief charge of the Raleigh office, and be assisted, for the present, by John Blake, of this city, well and favorably known as an employee of the "Southern Express," now "gone up." This and other fixtures settling among us, begin to restore the old order of things. Our old friend, Bryan, goes North to rusticate.

Fires were very comfortable yesterday morning, though the day was quite pleasant after the sun mounted the heavens. We have some apprehensions of frost, but trust it will not come. A killing frost at this time would do a great deal of damage. With the warm sun and frequent showers of last week vegetation grew almost like magic.

From the New York Tribune.

RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

The Executive Departments, including the President's mansion, were again illuminated to-night and adorned with transparencies and national flags, as were also many places of business and private dwellings. Bonfires blazed in many parts of the city, and rockets were fired. Thousands of persons of both sexes repaired to the Executive Mansion, and, after several airs had been played by the band, the President, in response to the numerous calls, appeared at an upper window. The cheering with which he was greeted having ceased, he spoke as follows:

We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army give hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a National Thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parceled out with others. I, myself, was near the front and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you. But no part of the honor for plan or execution is mine. To Gen. Grant, his skillful officers and brave men all belong. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take active part. By these recent successes the reinauguration of the national authority—reconstruction, which has had a large share of thought from the first—is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike a case of war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with and mold from disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much and no more than the public knows. In the annual message of December, 1863, and the accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation. I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be acceptable; and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say who or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet and approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then, and in that connection apply the emancipation proclamation to the theretofore excepted parts of Virginia and Louisiana, that I should drop the suggestion about apprenticeship for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress. But even he approved every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana. The new Constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previously excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of members to Congress. So that as it applies to Louisiana, every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress, and I received many commendations of the plan, written and verbal, and not a single objection to it from any professed emancipationist came to my knowledge until after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it. From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested in seeking a reconstruction of a State Government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863 with the plan before mentioned reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident that the people, with his military co-operation, would reconstruct substantially on that plan. I wrote to him and some of them to try it. They tried it, and the result is known. Such has been my only agency in getting up the Louisiana Government. As to sustaining it, my promise is out, as before stated; but as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest, but I have not yet been so convinced. I have been shown a letter on this subject (supposed to be an able one), in which the writer expresses regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question, whether the seceded States, so-called, are in the Union or out of it.—It would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to answer that question. I have purposely forborne any public expressions upon it. As appears to me, that question has not been, nor yet is, a practically material one, and that any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may become, that question is bad as the basis of a controversy, and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible but, in fact, easier, to do this without deciding or even considering whether those States have ever been out of the Union than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad. Let us all join in doing easy, sensibly, speedily, and permanently what is to be done. In forming new State governments, questions of the suffrage and eligibility to office may, and perhaps must, be examined anew. And in those governments, and in all the relations of the States with the Union, the rights of persons, not heretofore fully enjoyed, may justly claim and obtain a more complete recognition. Education, unobstructed by old dogmas, will general intelligence, and the advancing progress of the age, will augment the number of those who will readily take right views of new questions, and will universally accept them when accomplished. Thus, step by step, and as fast as circumstances will allow, the mass of our people will come, by force of reason, to cordially approve the action of the Government, and to zealously lend their own energies to make it a success. The radical and the conservative, the impatient and the reluctant, will both accept what is offered, each perhaps judging it imperfect in some particular, but all will finally see in it the best settlement possible under all the circumstances. To the extreme radical, who demands immediate abolition of slavery, I would say that, in my opinion, his system would ultimately work the advancement of the cause of freedom; but that confusion, conflict, and disorder, in the transition, would, in the end, indefinitely postpone the reign of peace and prosperity to the country. To the extreme conservative, who would have no change, I would say that we cannot have the Union as it was. The old cannot be put back precisely as it was. Too many causes have been at work in the meantime for this. Some new development has certainly occurred in nearly all the relations of the parties concerned in the war; and each of these will influence action, both friendly and hostile, in spite of all that can be done to the contrary. Practically, we must deal with the actual facts, and sacrifice nothing to mere symmetry of history. Looking to the practical, the chief thing needful now is to re-establish law and order, and the relations of peace among the citizens, and to secure the benefits of commerce, internal and external, to the country. To do this, we must have a government in the South, and we must treat with it. Who shall administer that government? Who shall say what body of men, actually assembled, or what individuals, shall be recognized as the government? Clearly, the men who can take the oath prescribed in the proclamation, and who can get the votes of the people specified in the proclamation, are the men who can form the government. Shall they be admitted to seats in Congress? Each House is the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and may admit or reject as it shall see proper. It is not the case of admitting a new State into the Union, but of admitting persons from States already in. Finally, I desire not to be misunderstood as asserting any constitutional or legal right in the Executive to govern the States which have attempted to secede. We think, and have acted upon the principle, that they have not left the Union, and that all the functions of the Federal Government are to be performed in and over them as before. With this principle as the basis, all our action upon the subject has been shaped, and will be shaped. The courts are open in the seceded States, so-called, the laws are in force, and the people are subject to them as heretofore. The Executive power itself has not been in abeyance, has conformed to circumstances as they have arisen, and has done all that could be done. Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in fact, say to the white man, You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you. To the blacks we say: This way to liberty, which these, your old masters, hold to your lips; we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined way, where and how.

If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into popular practical relations with the Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it. If, on the contrary, we sustain and recognize the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of 12,000 to adhere to their work and argue for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success.

The colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy and daring to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise, will he not attain it sooner by having the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new Government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G P Granger, Commanding 3d Brig. 3d Div. 19th A. C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A J Gen.
Lt Col S M Zent, 13th Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Daily, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A A M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, " do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, " do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, " do do E.
Capt E B Savage, " do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, " do do I.
Lieut J M Mill, " do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Nay, Qr Master.
Ot's P Rice, An Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt J F McKenney, " do do B.
" Geo W Brown, " do do C.
" Benj J Hill, " do do D.
" J C Beal, " do do E.
Lieut W F Benning, " do do F.
" S A Dotes, " do do G.
" A H Chase, " do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, " do do I.
Capt P B Mann, " do do K.

NOMINAL LIST OF THE ACTUAL AND ACTING FIELD AND STAFF AND COMPANY COMMANDERS PRESENT IN 4TH N. H. VOLS.

John E Roberts, Capt Co D, Commanding Officer.
Geo W Hoskins, Capt co K, E Q M & Co commander.
D P Shearmorn, Surgeon.
Alfred Marland, 1st Lieut co H, Awaiting Muster, Acting Adjutant.
Joseph Wingate, co A, Awaiting Muster, Act Comd'r.
L A Gay, 1st Lieut co E, commanding co E.
L McD Bussy, Capt co C, commanding co C.
Wm S Barker, Capt co E, commanding co D.
C M Whiting, 1st Lieut co E, commanding co B.
C L Chapman, Capt co F commanding co F.
P Dowd, Sergt co G, commanding co G.
Frank Fogy, principal musician co E, comd'g co E.
G F Quimby, Capt co I comd'g co I.
Geo W Hoskins, Capt co K, comd'g co K.
John E Roberts, Captain 4th N H I, commanding Regiment.

OFFICERS 18TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
S Ryan, Adjutant.
A H Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lieut commanding co C.
E J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
W T Sipp, Capt commanding co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut commanding co F.
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut commanding co G.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Post, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E R Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dann, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

There are about seventy pensioners [illegible] in the Union, and an average of three new pensioners every day. Many of these are widows, many of them children, and some are married. Testimony is in existence that counting war, legal service and natural term, will be counting and decrypting old ones. Their pay is $720 per annum each, for about six hours duty per diem.

The Emperor of the French has sent a magnificent chalice in gold to the priest of a small church of Hoboken, near New York, where his Majesty lived as a private gentleman during his stay in America. This beautiful duties were performed by a good old priest, Father Gauvin.

The eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna are likely to be followed by an outbreak from Stromboli. Letters from Sicily announce that symptoms of activity in that volcano have appeared, an already columns of smoke, furrowed with streaks of light, rise above it.

MILITARY ORDERS.

[illegible] Major General Sickles, in his opinion.

An angry man is tougher than iron, for he cannot be brought on while hot.

It is presumed that [illegible] they universally wear specs.

(From the Progress.)

We can hardly realize that the cruel war which has disturbed the peace and prosperity of our beloved country for the last four years is now over, and that we are soon to be permitted to return to our loved ones at home to enjoy social meeting and the blessings of peace once more. And yet this seems to be true.

The two great armies which have so often met each other in deadly strife on the bloody field of battle, are about to bury the tomahawk and become friends again.

The din of battle, the shouts, and the [illegible] of war will soon be heard no more in all our land. The soldiers of the two great armies are soon to be disbanded and sent to their homes to live together as neighbors and friends again. And God grant that no political or personal animosities may in the least disturb their national or individual happiness.

We never entertained any ill will towards the people of the Southern States or the soldiers whom we have called out to meet in the last four years. And now that they cease their opposition against the Government, ground the weapons of their warfare, repent of their sins, leave their cause and return to their allegiance to the United States, we gladly take them by the hand and freely forgive them. And henceforth it shall be our good pleasure to call them our friends and treat them accordingly.

[illegible] there are those whom it would be almost impossible for us to forgive. We mean the instigators of the rebellion.

To cursed and perpetuate a wicked and barbarous institution, they incited the people to rebel against and seek the destruction of the best Government on earth. And for four long years they kept up a devastating, destructive and bloody war. But thanks be to God they failed in their design. Our Government still stands firm. The trial she has passed through has purified and strengthened her and made her more lovely. Her enemies now stand aghast at her beauty and her strength. The dagger which they aimed at her vitals now grate their own hearts. But if they can find any pardon not in all this glorious Government where they can repent and obtain forgiveness of God, then we also should forgive them. But let their political characters be stamped with indelible infamy, and let them be disfranchised forever. And let

STRAYED.

A BLACK HORSE BROKE LOOSE ON THE night of the 22nd, on Newbern street, three squares east of the Capitol. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by reporting at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

Raleigh, N. C., April 22nd, 1865.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE MEETing of the officers of the Army of Tennessee, held April 18th, give notice, in accordance with resolutions then passed, that another meeting will be held in the Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, on Tuesday, April 25th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Officers of that Army are requested to attend.

MAJ. GEN. F. P. BLAIR, JR., for the Com'ee
MAJ. L. M. DAYTON, Secretary.
April 24 2t.

TO PRINTERS.

WE WANT 4 OR 5 GOOD COMPOSITORS, TO whom we will pay 50 cents per 1,000 ems for newspaper work.

We want a competent man to run Power Presses and superintend Press Room, to whom we will pay $30 a week.

We want two good Job Hands, exclusively for Job Work, to whom we will pay $17 a week.

Apply immediately at Progress office.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE EVEning of the 17th inst., at Goldsboro', a large gray horse branded on left shoulder U. S., the hair having been previously shaven to the extent of 13 or 14 inches in length, 6 inches in breadth. Any information leading to his recovery left at the office of the Progress or with myself will be liberally rewarded. J. N. ROLAND,
Ass't Surgeon 169th Ohio Vols.,
Apl 24 2t* 1st Brig., 1st Div., 23d A. C.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY—ONE WHITE GIRL TO WORK for a private mess at No. 8, Exchange Block. Enquire as above without delay.
April 24 2t*

DR. R. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing.
April 24-tf

MRS. S. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
April 24-tf

April 22-41 Col. Comd'g Post.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the business part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10 00
" six months.....5 00
Weekly paper, one year.....3 00
" six months.....1 50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

Extra Copies will be supplied at the rate of 5c per number.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR per square, for each insertion, (ten lines constitute a square, for this rule,) every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

The News.

New York papers of the 21st were received yesterday from which we have condensed the intelligence.

In this immediate locality there is no change to note in the situation of affairs. On application at Gen. Sherman's headquarters, late yesterday evening, we were told there was no news.

The Future of the Colored Race of the South.

We cheerfully give place to the letter of Mr. Smith relative to the future of the colored race in the Southern States, though the writer does not seem to fully realize our own position in the matter.

In all the persecutions heaped upon us on account of our devotion to the Union, the intelligent and well-informed colored people, free and slave, have been our friends, and for no other reason, we suppose, but that they looked on us as their friend. We would not free the slaves solely for the benefit of the white race, but as a right to which we believe they are entitled—that their own position as well as that of the whites may be improved. But these slaves, many of them, are very ignorant and disposed to indolence, and they must be taught habits of industry, virtue, frugality, and self-reliance; and the whites, their former owners, for their own good as well as that of this unfortunate class, must assist in this work. It is all folly to assume that as freed men these people cannot live with and among us or that mutual interest will not cause a kindly feeling to exist between us. And to promote this end, to elevate these people, to improve their moral condition and teach them habits of industry, virtue and morality, should be a leading object with every friend of humanity.

We must have labor in the South—we cannot prosper without laborers—and these freed people must have employment or lead lives of idleness and debauchery. As a general thing we believe that our people, even the large slave-holders themselves, are disposed to accept the situation willingly, and to retain the labor of their former slaves, giving a fair compensation therefor; but there is an important lesson for them to learn. This freedom which they are to receive as one of the results of this revolution, does not mean freedom to consume without producing—it does not mean freedom to eat, drink and be clothed without labor. The Government is very properly issuing rations to those who are entirely destitute, without regard to class or color, but as soon as the war is over and the troops return to their homes, leaving nothing but the necessary garrisons behind them, this charity will cease to flow, and both white and black will be left to earn their bread by honest toil. The government does not propose to establish a national storehouse for the encouragement of indolence, vice and licentiousness. The white man who has owned no slaves has ever had to work for his living, though a free man, and the sooner the freed black realizes this important truth the better.

We know that the more intelligent and better informed of the class of people of whom we speak fully understand and realize all this, but there are others, very many, who have a vague, foolish idea that not only their days of bondage but their days of toil are over; that the millenium has arrived, and that the year of jubilee is dawning. Many are leaving good homes, where kind treatment and fair wages are assured them, and going into the streets, where nothing but vice, degradation, and prostitution await them. Such should be rescued, and taught habits of industry and self-reliance; and it is the duty of all good men, all christians and true patriots, whether from the North or the South, to join in this work.

At first, as we have before said, there will be much inconvenience on account of this great revolution in our system of labor, but we believe that ultimately it will redound to the benefit of both races, and that the general prosperity of the Southern States will be largely enlarged by the emancipation of these people. But we cannot too strongly impress them with the fact, that their freedom will be to them as nothing unless they learn habits of virtue and industry. If stages to vice, crime, and indolence, their condition will not be improved. Of course all that is desirable in connection with their new condition cannot be effected at once—time alone will be necessary to teach them to rely upon themselves—but we trust that they will receive such advice, instruction, and assistance, [illegible]

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Military Government of the City.

Colonels Granger and Kent, the former Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and the latter Provost Marshal of the City, are both young gentlemen of cultivation and refinement, of genial disposition and pleasing address, and so affable and accommodating to all who are brought in contact with them, so ready to hear complaints, and ready to extend such protection or relief as may be in their power, that all citizens who have business at the office come away most favorably impressed.

So far protection has not only been given to all citizens of Raleigh, who have asked it, but in many instances guards have been sent from the garrison force to protect the premises of persons some distance from the city limits.

We know that it is the desire of Colonels Granger and Kent to do all they can in their official capacity for the benefit of the people of Raleigh, and we trust that the citizens will all accept the situation gracefully, and co-operate cheerfully with those gentlemen in the preservation of order within their jurisdiction.

General Schofield's order assigning Colonel Granger to the command of the post, and the circular and orders of that gentleman, will be found in this paper, to all of which we invite the attention of our citizens.

(From the Richmond Whig, April 17th.)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has been assassinated. The decease of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, at any period, is an event which profoundly affects the public mind, but the time, manner, and circumstances of President Lincoln's death render it the most monstrous, the most appalling, the most deplorable calamity which has ever befallen the people of the United States.

The thoughtless and the vicious may affect to derive satisfaction from the sudden and tragic close of the President's career, but every reflecting person will deplore the awful event. Just as everything was happily conspiring to a restoration of tranquillity, under the benignant and magnanimous policy of Mr. Lincoln, comes this terrible blow. God grant that it may not rekindle excitement or inflame passion again.

That a state of war, almost fratricidal, should give rise to bitter feelings and bloody deeds in the field was to be expected, but that the assassin's knife and bullet should follow the great and best loved of the nation in their daily walks and reach them when surrounded by their friends, is an atrocity which will shock and appal every honorable man and woman in the land.

The secrecy with which the assassin or assassins pursued their victim indicates that their were but few accomplices in this inhuman crime. The abhorrence with which it is regarded on all sides, will, it is hoped, deter insane and malignant men from the emulation of the infamy which attaches to this infernal deed.

We cannot pursue the subject further. We contemplate too deeply and painfully the terrible aspects of this calamity, to comment upon it further.

The acts, as we have officially ascertained them, are subjoined: The President visited Ford's Theater Friday night, and about thirty minutes past ten o'clock, whilst leaving the theatre, was wounded in the head by a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth. He died at twenty-two minutes past seven yesterday morning.

Mr. Seward was also wounded in his own house. He is in a fair way to recover.

The people of Petersburg had this afflicting news yesterday before it was made public here. Judge W. T. Joynes, Roger A. Pryor, John Lyon, and other prominent citizens, united in a call for a public meeting to express, if words could do so, their grief for so sad an event, their abhorrence of the deed, and their sympathy for the bereaved. We know that the citizens of Richmond will take similar action.

Lee's Soldiers.—The paroled soldiers of General Lee's army are daily arriving, many of them living here, and others passing through to their homes carrying joy and gladness to many a long desolate hearth-stone. After four years of toil and danger and suffering, we believe that most of them are now convinced that it is better to return to the old fold than even to have acquired such "independence" as Davis and his tribe would have given them.

It is gratifying to see how cordially these veterans mingle with the veterans of the Federal army in social converse; and to the credit of the latter be it said, that we have noticed how studiously they avoid any allusions to the misfortunes of the former. Not a word of taunt—nothing to wound the feelings have we heard escape the lips of a Federal officer or soldier. Their conduct towards the fallen foe is marked by the most guarded circumspection and the kindest courtesy. Instead of alluding to the defeat of the Confederate armies they generally recount their own [illegible]

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